

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION SERVICE

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October 14, 1961

AUSTRIA'S MINISTER OF COMMERCE TO VISIT U.S.A.

Austrian Minister of Commerce Dr. Fritz Bock will arrive in the United States end of October for a one week stay. Mr. Bock will confer with Secretary of Commerce Luther A. Hodges in Washington and with leading representatives of American trade and banking circles. Foremost on the minister's agenda are questions connected with Austrian-American trade relations, problems of integration and Austria's position towards GATT. (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

AUSTRIA ANSWERS SOVIET NOTE ON COMMON MARKET

In reply to a Soviet note of August 27, 1961 demanding an explanation of Austria's intention to affiliate herself with the European Common Market, Austrian Federal Chancellor Alfons Gorbach handed a reply to Soviet Ambassador Victor I. Avilov in Vienna on October 2. This note stated:

"Austria is interested to have the best possible economic relations with all countries regardless of their political structure. It is for this very reason that Austria cannot disengage herself from certain European economic developments. Therefore, the Austrian parliament passed an unanimous resolution on June 21 which states Austria's interest in European economical integration.

"Furthermore, the Austrian Federal Government approved the declaration of the European Common Market nations of July 31. However, the government stressed once more at this occasion that Austria could approve only such arrangements which considered her own trade interests and which would not interfere with her international political obligations.

"Based on these conditions consultations between Austria and the common market states have started. As soon as definitive decisions in this respect have been made, Austria will not fail to inform all nations with which she has economic ties of her intentions."

VOLUME OF VIENNA'S STOCK MARKET INCREASES

According to statistics of the *Oesterreichische Nationalbank*, an increase in trading volume has taken place on the Vienna Stock Exchange. This increase was noticeable for bonds as well as stocks. During the first eight months of the year, the bond volume reached 250 million schillings (1 dollar equals 26 schillings) while the stock volume climbed to 497 million schillings - an increase of 31% and 49% respectively compared with the corresponding period in 1960.

(Continued on page 2)

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OCT 31 1961

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JULIUS RAAB: ONLY PATIENT NEGOTIATIONS WILL PRESERVE WORLD PEACE

Former Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab, during whose tenure Austria regained her sovereignty, made—among others—the following remarks during a speech delivered on September 30 before a group of industrialists in Rankweil, Vorarlberg:

"If there is one advise which Austria might be allowed to give to the political leaders of the East and West, based on her own experience in recent history, it is, to negotiate patiently and continuously and not to lose hope at this crucial time of international tension."

Mr. Raab then outlined Austria's position with regard to international politics and her contribution to peace and pointed out that neutrality imposed not only obligations on Austria but created at the same time an opportunity to offer her good services as an intermediary in settling disputes. Austria is trying hard to live in friendship with all sides by building a bridge between East and West. However, she will always oppose injustice and violence wherever they may occur.

"Never will domination of foreign nations and oppression of free opinion bear fruit," Mr. Raab said and continued that "the desire of every human being to live in freedom is an elementary force which can temporarily be suppressed by brutality but can never be eradicated from the thinking of the peoples."

New Ideological Neutrality

In a historical review of Austria's position in the family of nations, Julius Raab recalled the multi-national structure of the old Hapsburg Empire, Austria's reconstruction after 1945 and her successful aim for a State Treaty achieved at the price of everlasting neutrality. This law of neutrality binds the state as such but not the individual citizen. There is no such thing as an ideological or economical or cultural neutrality. Therefore, Austria's State Treaty and her neutral status do not mean alienation from the free world of the West and no rejection of the traditions and values of the Christian Occident.

Austria's Political Mission

Austria's right to exist is of essential importance not only because it is a creation of history but also because it is a standard bearer of the principles of law and democracy.

Her contribution to a peaceful order in Europe depends on the penetration of these principles into the life of other nations, particularly of all her neighbors.

Raab explained further that Austria, being at the international crossroads of Europe, will always have the political

mission to stretch out her hands to both sides without interfering in their discussions.

Ex-Chancellor Julius Raab ended his speech by saying: "Austria's most important contribution to world peace is the will of her people never to deviate from its everlasting neutrality and to do its very best to help bring understanding to all nations within the framework of political realities."

MODERN STEELMAKING PROCESS CUTTING SCRAP RATE

Thanks to the Austrian-developed LD-oxygen steel-making process, which permits production of commercial steel at a comparatively low rate of scrap iron consumption, Austria's iron and steel industry was in a position to increase its output in the first half of 1961 without substantially raising its scrap iron production over last year's requirements.

A crude steel production of 1,586,320 tons in the first half of 1961, as compared with a volume of 1,528,850 tons in the similar period of 1960, required 616,000 tons of scrap iron. This rate of consumption equals approximately Austria's requirements for crude steel production in the first six months of 1960.

The volume of scrap iron used in the process included 461,400 tons of turn-back material, 99,200 tons of additionally purchased scrap iron, and 59,400 tons of imported scrap iron.

POWER PROJECTS IN SPEEDY PROGRESS

Austria is currently making large investments to give a vigorous impulse to the construction of power stations. The program includes both hydro-electric plants on flat lands and in Alpine regions, and thermal stations. The 288,000 k/w Danube power station at Aschach is intended to take up production as early as December 1963 and will rank among the biggest hydro-electric river plants in Central Europe. The construction stage of sluice installation is nearing completion.

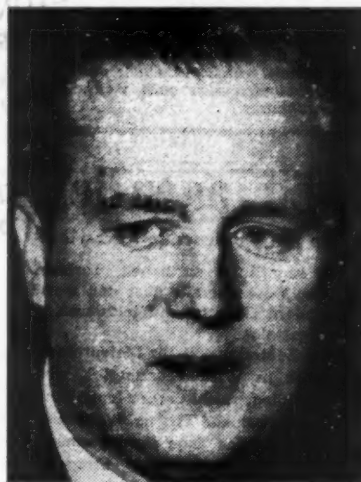
In the chain of power stations on the Enns River in the province of Upper Austria, the last phase of construction work at Losenstein nears completion. The Inn River station at Schaerding-Neuhaus in Upper Austria has been completed, except for the assembly of the generator units; architectural construction has been finished in the Edling power station project on the Drau River in the province of Carinthia. Power production will start in spring 1962.

Several months after the opening of the Edling plant, the newly constructed thermal station of Knittelfeld in the province of Styria will join the national power network.

THE AUSTRIAN INFORMATION SERVICE
may be able to furnish more detailed information
on any item printed in AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

AUSTRIAN BECOMES ATOM INSPECTOR

The International Atomic Energy Commission (IAEA) reports that its board of governors agreed with the recommendation of the Director General to appoint the technical director of the Austrian Society for Atomic Energy Studies, Dr. Michael Higatsberger, to the post of first director of the Department of Inspection.



Dr. Higatsberger is one of the foremost Austrian atomic physicists and technical director of the reactor-center at Seibersdorf near Vienna.

The Department of Inspection has the duty to see to it that aid rendered by the IAEA, is not used for military purposes and to promote protective measures against radiation.

Informed sources see in Dr. Higatsberger's appointment an award for the achievements of the Austrian Society for Atomic Energy in the field of atomic research during recent years.

Dr. Higatsberger was born on June 8, 1924 in Unterbergen near Krems (Lower Austria) and graduated with honors from the University of Vienna in 1949. From 1949 to 1952 he did research work at the Institute for Physics of the University of Vienna and from 1952 to 1953 he was a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota. After his return from the United States he resumed his activities at the University of Vienna. In 1956 Dr. Higatsberger became technico-scientific director of the Austrian Society for Atomic Energy Studies. He is the author of 71 scientific papers about nuclear physics.

STOCK MARKET (Continued from page 1)

The upward trend originated from foreign purchases from which, in turn, the domestic market profited. The considerable increase in trading of shares is based on their almost uninterrupted price rise. Even when foreign holders unloaded part of their investments, the domestic market could easily absorb the offerings. Only the political developments of the last few months, especially the Berlin crisis, stopped this spectacular upward spiral.

During the last three years, the volume of trading at the Vienna Stock Exchange sky-rocketed. Investments jumped from 120 million schillings in 1958 to 201 million schillings in 1959 and 308 million schillings in 1960. Stock volume rose even more; from a spectacular 124 million schillings in 1958 to 388 million in 1959 and finally to 581 million schillings in 1960.

Circulation of paper currency amounted to 1 billion (11.3% more than in the preceding year). Gold and foreign currency holdings added 1 billion 190 million schillings or 6.6%. The gold hoard increased by 136,200,000 schillings, foreign exchange by 1,060,000 schillings.

VIENNA'S INSTITUTE FOR THEATRE RESEARCH

by Prof. Margret Dietrich

Theatre research at the University of Vienna has a tradition going back to the 16th century. However, the Lecturer's chair and the Institute of Theatre Research (*Institut fuer Theaterwissenschaft*) connected with it were founded only in 1943 by its present Head Professor Hainz Kindermann. The authorities put at the Institute's disposal twelve rooms in one wing, the so-called "Michaeler-Trakt", of the Imperial Castle. Several sponsors helped, because the funds granted by the Government would not have been sufficient to get the Institute off to a good start.

The Institute, however, was meant to be built up in a generous manner from the very beginning, not only to do justice to the level of the University of Vienna and to the city's significance as a theatrical centre but because it was to become an institute of learning and research which could serve not only Viennese and Austrian but also European purposes. The geographical situation of Vienna in the very heart of the continent made such an approach imperative.

At this time, the Institute has at its disposal a library of about 50,000 volumes; a collection of about 250,000 theatre reviews since the end of the nineteenth century; an extensive collection of pictures, slides and records; and an archive of tape recordings. For their research work, however, the students also have access to the Theatre Collection of the Austrian National Library which is conveniently housed in the same wing of the Imperial Castle; the Music and Autograph Collection of the Austrian National Library in the City of Vienna; the City Collections; the "Albertina", one of Europe's most distinguished collections of graphic art; the archives of the State Theatres, the "Burgtheater" as well as the State Opera; the archives of the Society of the Friends of Music which contain important material related to the history of European opera; the Museum of Ethnology, for material on exotic theatre; and the Museum of Folklore, for material on the popular theatre of Austria's alpine regions.

At the present time, the Institute for Theatre Research is attended by an average of 250 to 300 students from eight to ten different countries. At the University of Vienna and its Institute of Theatre Research students may take theatre research as a major or a minor subject, along with Germanic, Romanic and English languages and literatures; with art history; and with musicology. Students who intend to become dramatic advisers (*Dramaturgen*), producers, critics, theatre librarians, or who want to devote themselves to a career in theatrical research, take theatre research as their major subject. They have complete liberty in selecting their minor subjects from the entire range of courses in the Humanities offered by the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Vienna, with the exception of Journalism. In most instances, the choice of the minor subject is closely related to the subject of the student's thesis. In order to be accepted as a student of theatre research, Latin is considered essential, in addition, of course, to the general requirements for admission at the University. According to the current regulations, the minimum length of study must be eight semesters. The studies are completed by submitting an extensive thesis which

must present the results of original research in an area not treated before. Besides, every student has to take oral examinations in his major as well as his minor subject and, in addition, in Philosophy and Psychology.

In the course of their studies, the students attend series of lectures which, in eight to ten semesters, cover the history of the European theatre from its ancient beginnings to our own day. Additional lectures cover dramatic theory; contemporary world drama; the history and theory of acting, stage costume, and stage-craft; the history of Opera and Ballet; of the popular theatre, etc. These series of lectures are augmented by required seminars. During the first four semesters, the so-called "Proseminar" must be attended. Only those who have satisfactorily delivered four reports are admitted to the entrance examination at the "Hauptseminar" (Main Seminar). While working on their thesis, the best attendants of the Main Seminar are asked to join the seminar of the thesis candidates.

Since, on the other hand, for any successful work in theatre research, familiarity with the practical aspects of the theatre is essential, the students are urged to participate in the practical exercises which are part of the Institute's curriculum. These are conducted by persons who are engaged in practical work in the theatre. Thus, one such exercise explores, in the course of eight semesters, all aspects of theatre practice, using examples worked out in common, especially the tasks of the dramatic adviser (*Dramaturg*), including that of editing the programme, and those of the producer. However, problems of theatrical management are also treated. Another exercise provides an introduction to the collaboration of the stage designer with the producer and the "Dramaturg". A third exercise deals with motion pictures, radio, and television. During the second half of their study period, those who intend to go into practical theatre work as a rule seek positions as assistant producers at the Viennese theatres. Sometimes they may have the opportunity to work at the side of well-known producers. The Cellar Theatres of Vienna also offer students of the Institute opportunities to test their own talents and abilities. As a consequence, there is no need of a special studio theatre. Of course, the students of the Institute are frequently admitted to dress rehearsals at the various Viennese Theatres.

A link with the professional theatre is further provided by the great number of guest lecturers who talk to the students about their practical work, or about the principles underlying their activities. Among these are producers, stage and costume designers, actors, theatre architects, stage technicians, dramatic advisers, and playwrights from many countries. The Institute maintains close contact with the Austrian theatres themselves and with the authorities supporting them.

As far as Austrian theatre history is concerned, the Society of Viennese Theatre Research is closely associated with the Institute of Theatre Research. The Society publishes a yearbook which contains the results of recent investigations in the particular field. The Institute itself publishes a Quarterly, entitled *Maske und Kothurn*, on whose pages problems of the theatre's past and present, as well as principles of theatrical aesthetics, are discussed.



Vienna is embarking on a multi-million-dollar modernization and expansion program with the aim to lift its historic mask sufficiently to disclose a new face by the year 2000.

This "City of the Future" will have miles of modern streets, ample parking facilities, a streamlined public transit system, scores of new housing projects and vast parks and recreational areas. Not patchwork, but city-planning in bold dimensions is the Austrian capital's motto in carrying out this futuristic concept.

While the architectural beauty and historic charm of the old Danube metropolis will remain unchanged, four "auxiliary cities" will spring up on its present boundaries during the next decades. Each of them — complex developments in themselves — will fulfill one particular function. Planned are a science-technical center, a university and medical city with a huge convention hall; a center for industry and administration buildings and a merchandise market.

The blueprint for this gigantic project comes from the drawing board of Vienna's world-renowned architect Profes-



VIENNA MAPS MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR



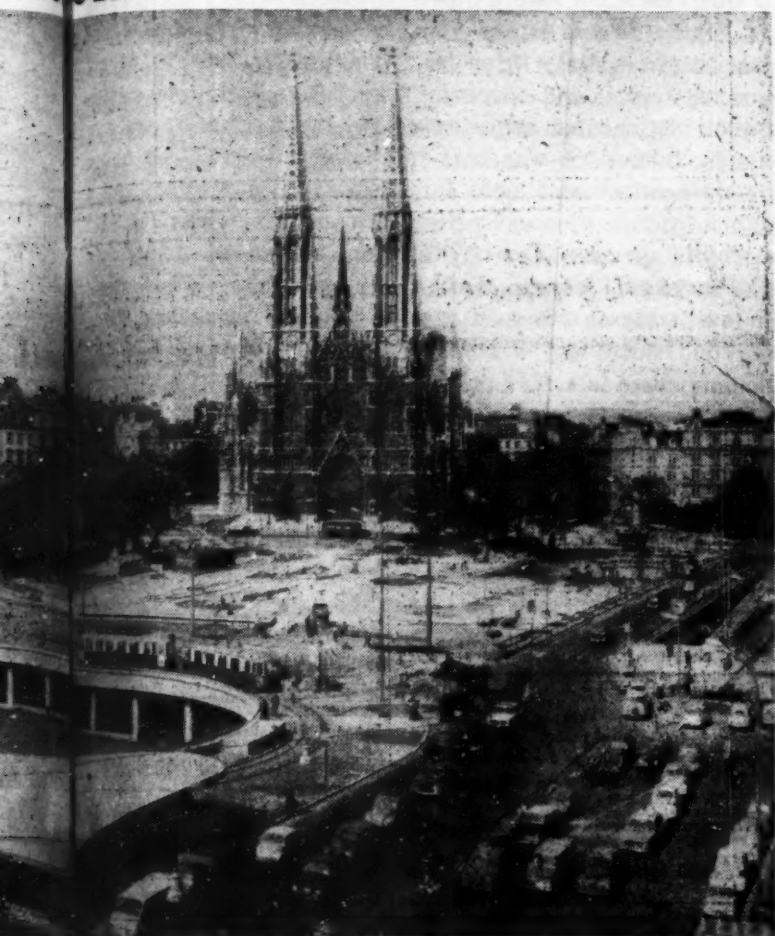
The pictures on this page show: Upper left: Opera underpass featuring "frying pan" with street car stop. Upper right: Suedtirolerplatz with pedestrians. About 6,000 people cross per hour. Lower right: Bebelstrasse

sor Roland Rainer. The basic concept is decentralization and organized expansion to provide more space for the city's growing population, to expand the facilities for business and industry and last, but not least, to cope with the growing traffic density which the postwar prosperity has bestowed on Vienna.

Professor Rainer's plan, according to experts, impresses through its realism which all these needs and challenges meets. The Vienna-born architect, in his mid-forties, knows the city like the back of his hand. But he is also familiar with the problems of city-planning in all parts of the world, particularly in the United States.

Vienna has had to face a number of particularly challenging problems when rising from the dust and rubble of 1945: Destruction from World War II was only dealt with effectively after 1955 when the last troops of the four occupying powers had left the country. The first steps taken to expedite traffic were the construction of underpasses (see photos) at some of the city's most congested traffic areas. Up to now, five of these have been built to ease traffic on Vienna's famous Ringstrasse and Guertel. The Opernkreuzung (opera under-

OLLAR MODERNIZATION PLAN



passage features with restaurant and shops. Center: Schottenring underpass, the
platz visitors, shops and street car stop. Lower left: Bellaria underpass for
ht: Babenstrasse pedestrian underpass crossed by about 4,000 people hourly.

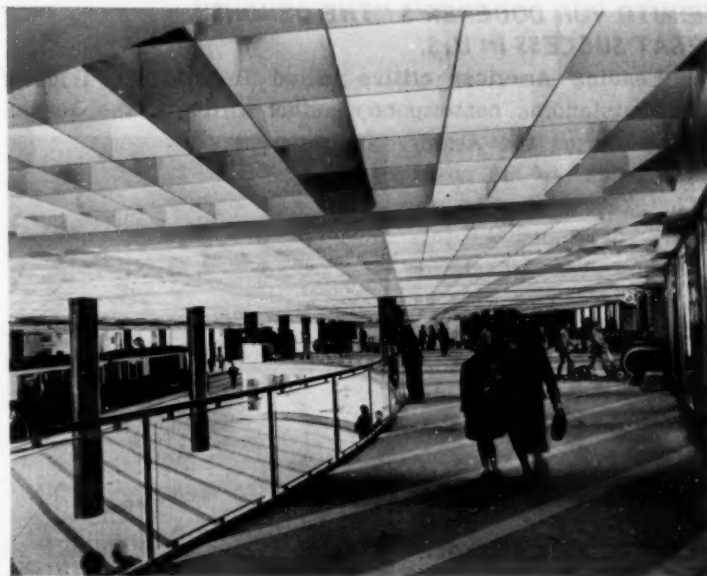
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pass) was the first to be opened in November 1955 coinciding the opening of the re-built Vienna State Opera. The next one was the *Suedtirolerplatz Passage* in December 1958. It connect Vienna's tenth (*Favoriten*) and fourth (*Wieden*) districts. Last July followed two pedestrian underpasses (*Ballaria* and *Babenbergerstrasse*). The *Schottenring* underpass, not yet completed, differs from the others in so far as it is without a roof. The Viennese call it already jokingly the "frying pan."

At the same time, general building activities reached a new high.

To keep most of the traffic away from the city's center, Vienna plans to build a circular by-pass around it. Modern roads radiating from this new "Ring", will provide easy access.

The need for more space is apparent throughout the city. People want larger apartments, industry and business require bigger offices and administration buildings. Both trends have been spurred by the strong forward surge of the Austrian economy and the nation's still mounting prosperity. In addition, the new city plan is aimed to ease the over-population in certain areas and to bring people, now living in the center of the city, into suburbs.



Besides being the nation's capital, Vienna is also the country's center of industrial management, banking, and domestic and foreign commerce.

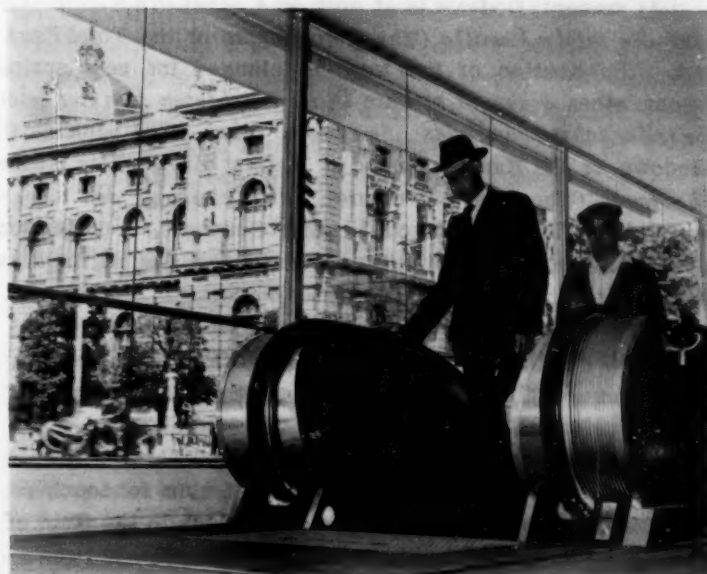
Despite its buzzing economic life, the Austrian capital has kept its magic attraction for foreign tourists and the number of large-scale conventions held in Vienna are increasing every year. Only last month the city played host to the finance ministers and central bankers of about 70 nations during the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Better housing opportunities, more modern hotels and last but not least a vast recreation area along the banks of the Danube are additional aims of the city planners.

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HEIMITO VON DODERER'S "THE DEMONS" GREAT SUCCESS IN U. S.

Leading American critics called Heimito von Doderer the "outstanding contemporary author writing in the German tongue" when the American edition of his novel "The Demons" was recently published in this country. The translation of the two-volume work by Richard and Clara Winston was "masterly done".

Doderer, who celebrated his 65. birthday on September 5, is, besides Robert Musil (1880-1942) whose "Man without Qualities" won him international fame, one of the few present-day Austrian writers who have achieved world-wide recognition.

Doderer, a representative of the so-called "magic-realism", outlines with intellectual accumen and psychological inside, with demonic humor and satirical penetration the society of his time represented by typical characters in this, his latest novel.

Born in Vienna 1896, Doderer became a prisoner of war in Russia during World War I. Out of this experience grew one of his first novels *Das Geheimnis des Reiches* (The Secret of the Empire), 1930. Consecutive works, such as *Der Fall Guetersloh* (The Guetersloh Case), 1930 and *Ein Mord, den jedermann begeht* (Murder Committed by Everybody), 1936, were critical comments of contemporary culture. In his novel *Ein Umweg* (The Detour), written after World War II, the author went back in time to the Vienna after the 30-year war. His international reputation is mainly based on his great novel *Die Strudelhofstiege* (The Strudelhof Staircase), 1951. This novel's plot is carried on in "The Demon" which has just caused such sensation in American literary circles.

At present, Doderer is at work on a novel *Die Merowinger oder die totale Familie* (The Merowingers or the Total Family.). Publication of the work is planned for next spring. Among other works of his are *Die erleuchteten Fenster oder die Menschwerdung des Amtsrates Zihal* (The Illuminated Windows or the Human Ascent of Amtsrat Zihal), *Das Letzte Abenteuer* (The Last Adventure), *Die Peinigung des Lederbeutelchen* (The Tantalized Leather Pouches), a collection of short stories and a collection of poems *Ein Weg im Dunklen* (A Road in the Dark).

CARL ORFF MUSIC CENTER IN SALZBURG

A center dedicated to the teaching of works by Carl Orff has been established by the Salzburg Mozarteum.

Mr. Orff will be head of the world center, which will hold summer sessions and a four-semester curriculum for teachers. Another department will be devoted to research in the field of music as a therapeutical aid in medicine. (See photo at right)



GREAT AUSTRIAN STATE PRICE FOR LITERATURE TO GUETERSLOH AND LERNET-HOLENIA

Austria's Art Senate voted unanimously to award the Great Austrian State Price for Literature for 1961 to Albert Paris Guetersloh and Alexander Lernet-Holenia in recognition of their outstanding achievements in the field of literature.

Mr. Guetersloh was born in Vienna in 1887. He holds already another state price for his work as a painter. As a writer of fiction he became first known by his expressionistic novel *Die tanzende Toerin* (The Dancing Fool). Among his other works are *Eine sagenhafte Figur* (A Fabulous Character). He is working on two more works of fiction: *Sonne und Mond* (Sun and Moon) and a collection of short stories. In the planning stage is a work on cosmology.

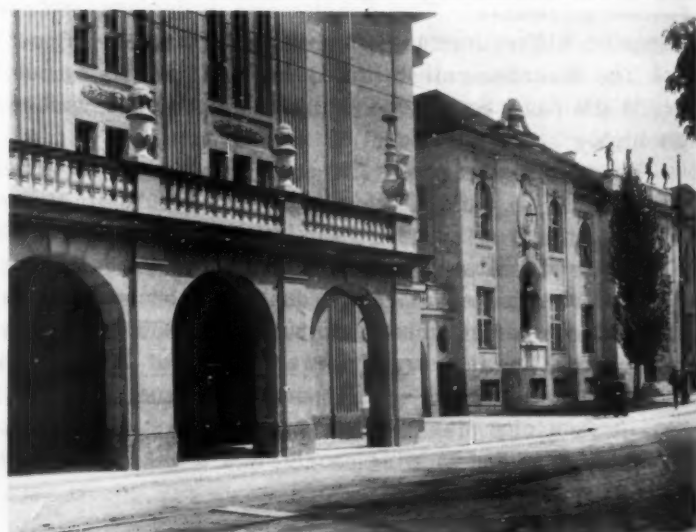
Mr. Lernet-Holenia, also a native of Vienna, born in 1897, has built his literary reputation on a solid number of works: poems, novels and plays. Collected poems appeared under the titles *Die goldene Horde* (The Golden Gang), *Die Titanen* (The Titans) and *Die Trophäe* (The Trophy). Well known among his novels are *Abenteuer eines jungen Herrn in Polen* (Adventures of a Young Gentleman in Poland), *Die Standard* (The Banner) and *Beide Sizilien* (The Two Sicilies). Among his plays are: *Oesterreichische Komödie* (Austrian Comedy), *Saul* and *Alkestis*. His latest work is a biography called *Naundorff* after an ambitious watchmaker from Brandenburg who pretended to be the son of King Louis XVI.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS HONORS AUSTRIAN EDITOR

Last month the American Institute of Physics awarded the John Tate International medal to Austrian-born editor Dr. Paul Rosbaud for "distinguished service" to physics. The presentation was made at Arden House, Harriman, N.Y.

Dr. Rosbaud, who is 65 years old, was a science editor in Berlin during the war. According to Dr. Samuel A. Goudsmit, editor of the institute's journal, he risked death for his war-time activities, when he maintained contact between anti-Nazi German physicists and Allied scientists.

In peacetime, Dr. Rosbaud has promoted the development of new scientific journals, the writing of books on science and the presentation of science news to the public.



STATE PRIZE FOR MUSIC FOR AUSTRIAN COMPOSER EGON WELLESZ

The 1961 Great State Prize for Music was awarded to the Austrian composer Egon Wellesz who for years has been a resident of Oxford, England. Wellesz, born in Vienna on October 21, 1885, completed his studies under Arnold Schoenberg, Bruno Walter, and Guido Adler. As a musicologist, he took his university degree in 1908. He taught history of music at the new conservatory in Vienna. In 1928 he was appointed Professor for Musicology at the University of Vienna. More than 30 years ago he won worldwide reputation by his studies in the field of Byzantine music. In 1938, Wellesz moved to England. He is now a professor of music at Oxford College.

As a composer, Wellesz has taken a particularly keen interest in the musical drama as a total concept of artistic expression. In addition to numerous operatic works, he wrote many instrumental compositions. Some of his symphonies, created in England, mark a return to the principles of tonality and monumentality in the succession of Bruckner. But in his later career, Wellesz eventually found a specific style of his own which proves his close relationship to Vienna and the Viennese school of music.

FOUR AUSTRIAN ARTISTS FORM WORKING GROUP "SYNTHESIS"

Four Austrian painters, of whom two also work as sculptors, formed recently a working group under the name "Synthesis". Their first joint exhibition in Vienna represents works by Herman Pedit, Heimo Schrittwieser, Adrian Egger, and Franz Walchegger. Pedit, a young East Tyrolean, began his artistic studies under Kirchmayr in Innsbruck and later on attended classes of Pauser, Wotruba, and others at the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts. His paintings at the Vienna exhibition are all in abstract style. Heimo Schrittwieser displays straitfitted paintings of great appeal. The Tyroleans Adrian Egger and Franz Walchegger join the event with sculptures. The four artists chose the name "Synthesis" for their working group to demonstrate that they see an approach to future possibilities of art in a functional combination of elements of past experience and present day creative thought.

VIENNA ON NBC-TV, JANUARY 24, 1962

David Brinkley will take a close look at the Viennese people—their memories of the past and their problems in the present—in the special NBC-TV color program, "Our Man in Vienna," Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1962 (10-11 p.m.).

Brinkley returned recently from a three-week stay in Vienna, where the program was filmed. He worked with producer Reuven Frank and an NBC News team that has spent nearly two months in the Austrian capital.

Brinkley said that he selected Vienna for his third "Our Man" program because it is, in many ways, unique. He pointed out that it is the only major city to be occupied by Soviet forces during World War II, then voluntarily freed by them.

The NBC News crew filmed many of the city's most characteristic landmarks, including its outdoor cafes, the Prater amusement park, Schoenbrunn Palace, the Vienna Opera House and the interior of the National Library.



Burgtheater in Vienna

VIENNA'S BURGTHEATER

Vienna's *Burgtheater* was founded by Emperor Joseph II in 1776 and is the second oldest national theatre in Europe (the Comédie Française in Paris being the oldest one).

From its beginning the *Burgtheater* favored the classics of every period and country, but, in addition, did not neglect contemporary authors.

Closely connected with the "Burg" is the so-called *Akademietheater* of a more intimate character which favors modern plays.

Altogether Vienna, with a population of 1,600,000 has at the present 20 legitimate stages.

VIII. EXHIBITION OF COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN VIENNA

In May 1962, a Pan-European Exhibition "Art in Europe around 1400" will open in Austria's capital under the auspices of the Cultural Section of the Council of Europe.

The Exhibition will comprise 300-400 master pieces of exceptional beauty and will be housed in 18 rooms of Vienna's Museum of Art. A committee of experts of the Council of Europe will hold a meeting in Vienna on October 21 and is expected to solve the technical problems. The Exhibition which might well become an event of paramount importance, will show paintings, plastics, graphics, textiles as well as arms, stained glass, incunabula and book covers.

CONCERT SERIES OF WINNETKA FINE ARTS QUARTET

During the 1961/62 season, the Winnetka Fine Arts quartet will give again two series of chamber concerts, one in Chicago and one in Wilmette, Ill. These concerts will be conducted by Austrian-born Herbert Zipper.

Works by Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Haydn, Hindemith, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Schoenberg, Schubert and Richard Strauss will be performed.

Among the quartet's artists are the Austrian-born musicians Irene Schreier, pianist, and Irving Ilmer, violinist.

"VIENNA ON PARADE"

The famous Viennese show, Vienna on Parade, which features as its main attraction the spectacular *Deutschmeister Band*, will again tour the United States next year. The following is a preliminary schedule:

JANUARY

Tuesday 16 White Plains, NY
 Wednesday 17 Long Beach, NY
 Thursday 18 Newark, N.J.
 Friday 19 New York City
 Saturday 20 Baltimore, Md.
 Sunday 21 Washington, D.C.
 Monday 22 Richmond, Va.
 Tuesday 23 Norfolk, Va.
 Thursday 25 Charlotte, N.C.
 Friday 26 Knoxville, Tenn.
 Saturday 27 Savannah, Ga.
 Monday 29 Jacksonville, Fla.
 Tuesday 30 Miami
 Wednesday 31 Miami

FEBRUARY

Thursday 1 Orlando, Fla.
 Friday 2 Panama City, Fla.
 Monday 5 Dallas, Tex.
 Tuesday 6 Stillwater, Okla.
 Wednesday 7 Ft. Worth, Texas
 Thursday 8 Natchitoches, La.
 Friday 9 Houston
 Saturday 10 Lubbock, Texas
 Monday 12 Albuquerque, NM
 Tuesday 13 El Paso, Texas
 Wednesday 14 Window Rk, Ariz.
 Thursday 15 Phoenix, Ariz.
 Saturday 17 Santa Monica, Cal.
 Sunday 18 San Gabriel, "
 Monday 19 San Diego, "
 Tuesday 20 Los Angeles, "
 Wednesday 21 Richmond, "
 Thursday 22 San Jose, Cal.
 Friday 23 Berkeley, Cal.

Saturday 24 San Francisco
 Monday 26 Portland,
 Tuesday 27 Seattle, Wash.
 Wednesday 28 Vancouver, BC

MARCH

Friday 2 Edmonton, Alberta
 Saturday 3 Calgary, Alberta
 Thursday 8 Salt Lake City
 Saturday 10 Denver
 Sunday 11 Colorado Springs
 Monday 12 Liberal, Kansas
 Wednesday 14 Kansas City
 Thursday 15 Omaha, Neb.
 Friday 16 St. Louis, Mo.
 Sunday 18 Chicago, Ill.
 Monday 19 Milwaukee, Wis.
 Tuesday 20 Louisville, Ky.
 Wednesday 21 Lexington, Ky.
 Thursday 22 Charleston, W. Va.
 Friday 23 Detroit, Mich.
 Saturday 24 Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Sunday 25 Buffalo, NY
 Tuesday 26 Kitchener, Ont.
 Wednesday 27 Toronto, Can.
 Thursday 28 Ottawa, Can.

APRIL

Saturday 1 Cleveland, Ohio
 Sunday 2 Rochester, NY
 Monday 3 Syracuse, NY
 Tuesday 4 Utica, NY
 Wednesday 5 Albany, NY
 Thursday 6 Hartford, Conn.
 Friday 7 Concord, N.H.
 Saturday 8 Lowell, Mass.

SPECIAL STAMP MARKS 40th ANNIVERSARY OF BURGENLAND PROVINCE

The Austrian Postal Administration has issued a new stamp with a face value of 1.50 schillings to observe the 40th anniversary of the Austrian Province of Burgenland. (Philatelists interested in the history of the Burgenland are referred to Austrian Information Volume XIV, No. 16)

The stamp, designed by Professor Hans Ranzoni Jr, shows Burgenland's coat of arms.

**AUSTRIAN GASTRONOMY GAINS FURTHER RECOGNITION IN THE UNITED STATES**

Austria's gastronomic delights, which have helped the Alpine nation to become one of Europe's foremost tourist attractions, are praised by the average foreign tourist as well as by international gourmets. Latest proof is offered in Poppy Cannon's "Eating European," a detailed extensive travel guide of food. "Of all the countries in the world the cuisine of Austria has perhaps the most varied history and background," writes the author in dedicating a full chapter to Austrian food specialties and wines. The book, published by Doubleday & Co. of New York, lists numerous Austrian recipes and introduces the reader to the famous restaurants, wine houses and pastry shops of Vienna. Miss Cannon's chapter on Austria is based on an extensive on-the-spot tasting survey.

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